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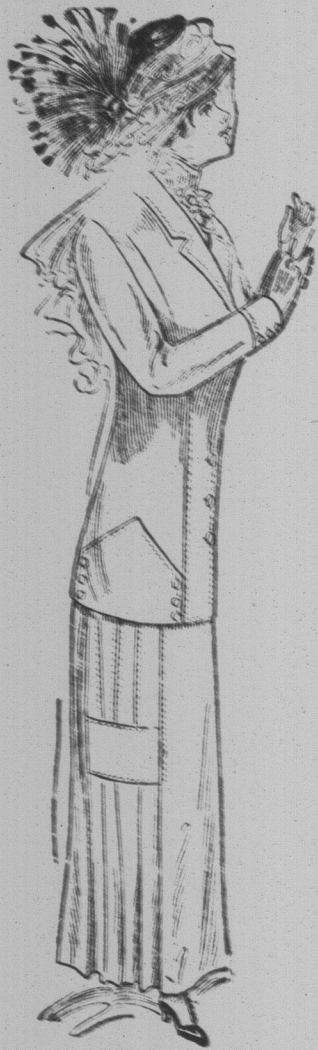
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GOOD AD-
VERTISING
MEDIUM!

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ST. GEORGE, N. B., FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1911

NO. 10.



The First Really Important Introduction of our Millinery Opening

For Saturday, April 8th, Miss Rowan has specially prepared fifty hats and so very smart and stylish are they, and such is the value of them, that we simply cannot help giving them the place of importance in our plans for the season.

Essentially Easter Suits and novelties.

All Are Invited to Attend the Opening

D. BASSEN'S

Carleton St.,

St. George

Planting Trees Saved Jutland

Four hundred years ago the people of Jutland had destroyed their forests as the people of Canada and the United States are doing now. By the year 1500 the central and western portions of the peninsula, where the soil is extremely poor, had been transformed into a barren waste of black heath and sand dunes. The people, not knowing that the presence of the forests was the main condition for the existence of human life in those parts of the country, had to leave the land which they, in ignorance, had ruined.

In the middle of the eighteenth century only a scant population was left settled on the long and narrow meadows along the watercourses which cut through the heath. Even these meadows were gradually being transformed into heath because the watercourses cut themselves deeper into the bottoms of the valleys, whereby the water level was lowered. The climate, which had formerly been damp and mild, now became dry and harsh. Even on the east coast of the peninsula and on the Danish Islands where the soil is richer, the forests had deteriorated to such an extent that in the eighteenth century there was a serious danger of their total disappearance.

An Awakening.
In the last half of that century, however, an awakening took place, and in 1805 a forest act was passed whereby most of the forests then left were saved. Off and on for a hundred years attempts were made to replant the forests which had been so recklessly destroyed. The Government lent its aid, but the results were anything but encouraging. While the east coast of Jutland was covered with woods and with fields of rye, wheat, oats and barley, the western and central portions were covered with the dark heather as far as the eye could reach. One-fifth of the entire area of the kingdom was in a desert condition, and a still larger area was but very imperfectly utilized.

The many failures in planting and cultivating the heath had given to most people the conviction that it was hopeless to spend more money and money on this problem. It was at this point that the cause was taken up by Colonel E. Dalgas, an engineer officer of the Danish army. Dalgas was a man of rare energy and ability and of great patriotic enthusiasm. He saw that the work could not be started on the ground of immediate

or direct financial return, and that it was necessary to appeal to the patriotism of his countrymen. It was in one sense an auspicious moment for such a movement. In the unfortunate war of 1864 Denmark had lost the Schleswig-Holstein Provinces and a general feeling of depression and discouragement prevailed. An idea like the afforestation of the country, by which large areas of land could be reclaimed, compensating in some measure for the lost Provinces would naturally appeal to the energetic and active elements of the population. Dalgas soon succeeded in arousing interest in the cause. In 1866 he formed the Danish Heath Society and the Government was induced to give a subsidy, this was small at first, but was increased in the following years, and was supplemented by increasing private subscriptions.

The Mountain Pine
But, having aroused the people, he still had to find a tree which would grow under the adverse conditions existing on the sand dunes and on the heath. The mountain pine from Central Europe (*Pinus montana*) was chosen. It would thrive in spite of winds and drought, wet or cold, and would kill the heather by spreading close over the ground.

The next great step in the development was the discovery of the remarkable fact that the mountain pine acted as a nurse to spruce trees planted in its vicinity.

In the same localities where spruce, if planted alone, would remain stagnant at an early age, it would, if planted close to a mountain pine, grow up vigorously, and on the basis of this discovery a new system of planting was introduced, by which the mountain pine and the spruce were mixed; one mountain pine for each one, two, or more spruce trees, according to the quality of the soil.

Later it was found that the mountain pine, which had been an excellent nurse during the early years of the life of the spruce, hampered its growth. But if the pine was cut down at an early age the vitality which it had given to the adjacent spruce trees would remain in effect, and these would continue to grow thereafter as well as if they had been planted in good soil.

The remarkable discovery was made by Colonel Dalgas' son, Christian Dalgas, who as a forester in the service of the Heath Society and one of its leading men, and who has devoted his life to the continuation of the great work commenced by his father. So, year after year, with patience and money, the trees

were slowly put back on the soil.

Ludicrous Cutting
Hence by the latest method of planting, mountain pine and spruce alternate so that one mountain pine is planted for each one or two spruce trees and at an early age the pine is cut down when it has done its work of starting the spruce. The material obtained by cutting down the young pine is used as fence posts, or utilized for burning charcoal and for making tar.

The spruce mostly used are white spruce (*Picea alba*) and red spruce (*Picea excelsa*). The white, which comes from North America, is particularly well suited for use in those parts of the plantations most exposed to the wind; in fact, it seems to stand the wind better than any other tree. White spruce is, therefore, used in conjunction with mountain pine to form the first sheltering wind-break, and behind such belts the red spruce is planted together with the mountain pine. The mountain pine mostly used is *Pinus montana uncinata*.

Forest Protection
Surrounded by the spruce and fir deciduous trees are planted, and potatoes and other crops are raised. Behind live fences of fir and spruce as a shelter against the wind, the ground is plowed and crops are raised even in the poorest soil. Not only has the presence of the forests made the climatic conditions more favorable for agriculture, but the entire character of the country has changed. In large forests deer are found in abundance, and wood pigeons, ducks, and many other wild birds are settled in them.

Already more than one hundred Danish square miles (2,500 English square miles) or about one-seventh of the entire area of the Kingdom, have one way or the other been reclaimed since the Heath Society commenced its work, and in one more generation the heath will probably have entirely disappeared. A movement is already on foot to preserve a certain part of the heath as a sample of what has been for centuries a characteristic feature of the country.

Tree-planting General.
The growing interest in this cause is evidenced by the increasing means placed at the disposal of the society. The subscription of the Government has now reached an amount of \$130,000 a year, and about an equal amount is derived from private donations. The peasants and farmers are increasingly interested in this cause, and most farms, even in the poorest part of the country, are now surrounded by trees; and often larger groups of trees or small forests have been planted by the peasants or farmers and are regarded by them as their dearest treasure.

Large purchases of land have been made by private people in this way, chiefly for patriotic reasons; but in the course of time this land and the forests which are planted on it are likely to acquire considerable value, for with the growth of the forests and the increased cultivation of the soil, the density of the population increases rapidly, and the means of transportation are steadily improved. For example, Hernig, lying in the middle of the heath district, which in 1866 had but forty inhabitants, now has 5,000.

Lesson for Canada.
Canada can see into the future by looking at the past in Denmark—a country which has already gone through all the phases; abundance of primeval forests, deforestation, preservation and planting of forests.—*Tor. Globe.*

The Waste of War
"If Canada is to play the great part allotted her in the future history of the world, she must avoid the waste of war. Let us take a lesson from Japan and our European friends who by their insane craze for armaments have sold themselves into the hands of a few alien capitalists and money lenders, who must give their consent before any of these countries can embark on a war. We in Canada can afford, if necessary to waste a little of our great natural resources,

but we cannot waste men's flesh and blood. Yet such had been the criminal profligality of the land of his ancestors in their service to England, well might they cry in Kipling's words: "We have strayed our best to the west's unrest, To the snark and the sheering gull; it would be the price of admiralty— Lord God! we have paid in full!"

"Let us take warning; for this has been not only an economic and social waste, but a biological one. You have not realized the physical decadence in what was but a short time ago a race of Scottish giants—of wuack an entire regiment one of my ancestors fought in at Culloden was composed of men over six feet high—to see that in the old country the breeders of the race have become the same was have neither the strength nor the courage of war."

All of us who believe—and who among us does not—that Canada is destined to become a far greater power even than it is today, with its new democracy coming into its own, have a duty to do service to some one else on the morrow. It is not the man who attracts all the rewards to life to himself who is great, but he who serves others that they may share with him life's rewards. There is no other title-deed to greatness than mutual help and the ideal of national service. Dear old Britain for more than a thousand years has been the greatest force making for righteousness in the world. Let our mission then be rather to serve, than to be served, that Canada may ever exercise the virile and pure regenerative force of a nation that is intelligent, independent and free.—*Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Editor of the Toronto Globe before the Canadian Club of Victoria, B. C.*

Wonderful Lamps

When the tomb of Pallas, son of Esvanter, who is mentioned by Virgil, was discovered about the twelfth century by a countryman digging near Rome it is said that a lamp was still burning in it, which must have been lighted more than two thousand years before. Apollonia Porta, in his treatise of natural magic, relates that about 1550 a marble sepulchre of the Roman period was discovered in an island near Naples. On opening the room a vial was found, containing a burning lamp. It was supposed that it had been concealed before the Christian era, and those who saw it reported that the lamp emitted a splendid flame.

In 1550 a remarkable lamp was found in Padua by a rustic, who unca tied a terra-cotta urn containing another urn in which was a lamp placed between two cylindrical vessels, one of gold and the other of silver. Each was full of a very pure liquid by which the lamp has been kept burning upwards of fifteen hundred years. This curious lamp was not meant to scare away evil spirits from a tomb, but was an attempt to perpetuate the profound knowledge of Moximus Olympus, who effected this wonder by his knowledge of chemistry.

Archlight is Dead

(Acadian Record.)

The death is announced at Truro of Archlight, 2:19 3-4, at the age of 26 years. Archlight, who was sired by Rampart, dam by R. R. Morris, was one of the greatest trotters ever in the provinces. He was not an importation, but provincial bred; he was game to the core, and his fastest miles were made in days when there were no lake sulkies and improvements of the present day. He was owned in his early racing days by Dr. Taylor, of Hampton, N. B., who placed him in the hands of Chas. W. Bell, the veteran St. John Driver. In his latter days he was sold to A. H. Learmont for John Fraser, Truro, who used him for a driving horse, and well cared for him in his old days. He retained his speed almost to the last, and his death, to use a common expression, was due to heart failure.

FARM TOPICS

Pumpkins are Valuable

Since corn harvesters have been introduced the growing of pumpkins in the corn fields has ceased and it seems that few farmers have thought it worth while to grow the pumpkins separately, although they know if they consider the subject, that it will pay to do so. Pumpkins grow by themselves under favorable conditions will yield large returns per acre. The hills should be about eight feet apart and the soil light, loamy, well manured and thoroughly cultivated. If the season is right one may expect eighteen to twenty tons per acre. A little manure under the hills or a mulch about the hills will usually help to increase the yield.

With crops running from fifteen to twenty tons per acre it is quite possible to produce the pumpkins for from \$1.50 to \$2 a ton. It is, therefore, a cheap way to get an excellent food for dairy cows and for swine. It is in the fall that pumpkins are so valuable for feeding purposes, more valuable, perhaps, than any other similar feed available at that season of the year.

It is advisable who have available soils to try a plot of pumpkins this season. The ground should be thoroughly manured, plowed, harrowed, etc., before it is marked and planted. Some manure should be placed in the hills. The cost for land rent, fertilizers, labor, etc., ought not to be more than \$30 an acre, while the yield should run very close to twenty tons. This makes a cheap food when mixed with grain, meal, etc., either for milk cows or swine that are being fitted for market.

Combating Poultry Lice

No more trying to combat the young poultry-keeper than the freer of his poultry houses and stock from lice, mites and other parasites. There are always two points of attack: (1) the birds themselves, and (2) the houses, nest boxes, perches, etc.

A powder for dusting the birds may be made as follows: Three parts gasoline, one part crude carbolic acid, 90 to 95 per cent. strength; or three parts of gasoline, one part cresol. Mix these together and add gradually by stirring enough plaster of Paris to take up all the moisture. It usually takes about four quarts of plaster of Paris to one quart of the liquid.

For a spray or paint for the nest boxes, walls, perches, etc., of the poultry houses, use three parts kerosene, one part crude carbolic acid, 90 to 95 per cent. strength. Stir this and apply with a spray pump or a brush. If the crude carbolic acid of the required strength cannot be obtained substitute cresol. Always wash out the houses thoroughly, if possible, with hot water and carbolic soap before applying the spray.

Argentina's Hard Times

(From the Springfield Republican.)

There appears to have come a break in the great prosperity of Argentina, because the cattle men and farmers in that Republic have suffered from a severe drought. The crops are said to be far below the average, and the farmers have no longer use for the large forces of laborers they hitherto employed. The prolonged dry weather has made the prices of fruits and vegetables extremely high in the City of Buenos Ayres, and milk has advanced to about 16 cents per quart. Bankers and business men there are anxious over the outlook between now and the crop next season. The prosperous times of the last five years have drawn many thousands of Italian and Spanish laborers in Argentina, and with the lessened demand for their work great numbers of them are returning to their native countries.

The Cost of Horse Labor

The investigations carried on for six years in three districts in Minnesota show that the horses on these farms

worked an average of 312 hours on every week day of the year. No Sunday work was counted. The average total number of horses on these farms during the six years was 428. The cost of maintaining them varied somewhat in the different localities. At one point the work horses cost on an average of \$64.98 per year, at another \$54.42, and at another \$42.75. This represents the cost of grain and hay only. No labor, straw or pasture was charged in this. Prices for grain were those ruling in local markets, less the cost of hauling it to market.

VALUE OF STOCK FEEDS

A Suggested Tonic for Horses

There are a great many stock feeds advertised, and if the horse is out of health I will not say that some of them are not good. But one fault in the exorbitant prices. An analysis of these feeds goes to show that they are made up for the most part of very cheap materials, bran and shorts and a little bit of oil meal for the most part, and yet they want ten to fifteen cents a pound. There is, of course, some somewhat more expensive material used. One feed among those examined was composed of 10 per cent. of charcoal, 10 per cent. of common salt, a small amount of oil meal, bran and shorts, and, of course, some aromatic drugs. I suppose about 99 per cent. of the weight of these feeds is made up of very cheap materials that cost about a cent a pound on the average, or less, and you know the figures that are charged. Where one has horses which are a little off they feel an excellent mixture to give them is prepared as follows: 5 pounds of cornmeal, 5 pounds of oats and 5 pounds of bran mixed together, with 1 pound of oil meal; and to this add 4 or 5 ounces of salt, a dessertspoonful of powdered gentian, and a small spoonful of dried powdered sulphate of iron. These all mixed together and fed for a few days at the rate of 3 pounds a day serve the purpose of a tonic, and do just as much good as the most expensive stock feeds that I have tried, and are very very much cheaper. I do not recommend feeding the preparation I have described for any great length of time. I do not believe in drugs at all for a length of time, but if your horse is a little out of order it is as good a tonic as I know.—*J. H. Griswold, in his evidence on feeding horses, before the Agricultural Committee, Canadian House of Commons.*

Keeping a Cow Clean

Editor Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer: Some weeks ago you published a good article on "Clean Milk." Permit me to describe the best plan I ever saw or heard of for keeping a cow clean. I saw it in an agricultural paper several years ago, and now pass it on.—
Have your stable floor almost level, inclining toward the outer end of the stall, of course. Let the stall be just wide enough for the cow to lie down in with comfort. Build a rack for her slanting upward an inch toward the cow; with a low box for food, and, across the stall under the rack, leaving plenty of room for the cow's head between the rack and the box. Then fasten a two by four inch scumming on its edge across the stall on the floor, from 5 feet to 5 feet 6 inches from the box, according to the size of the cow. When eating lay her hind feet well outside; when eating roots inside the scumming. Keep plenty of scumming inside the stall, and the cow will always have a clean bed.

W. C. Washington,
Darham County, Ont.

ADVERTISE

IN THE

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